



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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11 October 1991

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Burundi

Interior Minister on Border Accord With Tanzania

EA1010164591 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Excerpt] For some time now there has been talk of arrests in our country. The minister of interior and development referred to this during his recent visit to Gitega Province. While on a visit to rural Bujumbura last weekend, President Major Pierre Buyoya mentioned it again. This morning, Minister Bararunyeretse talked about 40 foreigners and nationals who had infiltrated from Tanzania in two groups.

For some time Burundi has been carrying out a refugee repatriation operation with Tanzania. The question to be asked is: Do repatriated people include those who come to perpetrate subversion? Moreover, Burundi has just signed a very important security agreement with Tanzania. So, how were these people able to cross the common border? The minister of interior and local government, Mr. Libere Bararunyeretse, gives an answer:

[Begin Bararunyeretse recording] We recently signed an agreement between Burundi, Tanzania, and the UNHCR on the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees living in Tanzania. The agreement was followed later by a state visit to Burundi by President Mwinyi, proving the existence of excellent relations between Tanzania and Burundi. Therefore, there is no doubt over the existence of good relations. As for the second question as to how, in the context of these special relations, we can witness infiltrations from Tanzania, I would say that this is explained easily. As you know, the border between Burundi and Tanzania runs from the south to the northeast and touches the provinces of Makamba, Rutana, Ruvigi, Cankuzo, and Murungu. You will understand that in view of the border being so long and permeable it is relatively easy to organize infiltrations without the host authorities being aware. I would even add that when it came to taking a number of steps to halt the phenomenon, we first ordered the Burundian provincial and communal border authorities to contact their Tanzanian counterparts for help to stem the movement. I would like to inform you with great satisfaction that the Tanzanian authorities showed the greatest understanding towards Burundi and effectively took relevant steps to halt the infiltrations. This means the matter has had no effect whatsoever on the good relations between our countries and peoples. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cameroon

Suspension on Two Independent Weeklies Lifted

AB1110110291 Paris AFP in French 1223 GMT
10 Oct 91

[Text] Yaounde, 10 Oct (AFP)—Two independent weeklies, CHALLENGE HEBDO and GALAXIE, which were

suspended by the Cameroonian Government in September, have been authorized to reappear and are again available on the newsstands, it was observed in Yaounde today.

According to sources close to the minister of territorial administration, these weeklies appealed to the territorial administration authorities, with the promise to abide by the current law on social communication.

These newspapers were accused of not respecting the law that obliges newspapers to deposit copies of their papers or proofs for censure before publication.

One newspaper that remains suspended is Pius Njawe's MESSAGER, which is published in Douala, the economic capital. The management of this periodical has written a letter to the minister of territorial administration asking for reasons for maintaining the punishment imposed on it.

Central African Republic

Opposition Official Views Mediator, Tension

AB1010215591 Paris AFP in French 1218 GMT
10 Oct 91

[Text] Bangui, 10 Oct (AFP)—Abel Goumba, chairman of the Patriotic Front for Progress, stated today in Bangui that the recent appointment of a mediator between the public authorities and the opposition "only helps complicate the situation," asserting that the opposition wants to discuss "directly with the authorities without an intermediary."

Central African Leader General Andre Kolingba had appointed Alphonse Blague on 5 October to the post of mediator in charge of relations between the public authorities and political parties, groupings, and associations.

In statements to AFP, Mr. Goumba, who is also spokesman for the Central African opposition, further stated that the opposition leaders had sent a letter to President Kolingba, suggesting to him the date of 1 November for the holding of a national conference. He added that the date of 15 September had also been put forward for the beginning of the preparatory deliberations for the conference.

"Up to now, we have received no reply from President Kolingba," Mr. Goumba continued, adding that the strikes in the education and postal sectors as well as at the Bangui University Teaching Hospital, are "the result of the government's refusal to talk with the opposition to seek solutions" to the crisis currently affecting the country. "The easing of the social situation is subject to a national conference," added Mr. Goumba who also demanded the end of all legal actions against trade unions, political personalities, and primary and high school students.

Chad**Journalists Union Authorized To Operate***AB1110110491 Paris AFP in French 1926 GMT
7 Oct 91*

[Text] Ndjamen, 7 Oct (AFP)—The Union of Chadian Journalists [UJT], which was created in January 1989, has received authorization from the minister of interior to operate legally, it was learned today from sources close to UJT.

This union, which had already organized several congresses in Ndjamen, had never been authorized to operate legally, despite a recognition request submitted to the relevant authorities on 4 January 1989.

The UJT bureau includes a chairman, Gata Nder; a deputy chairman, Sosthne Ngargoune; a secretary general, Oualatar Begoto Yaldet; and a deputy secretary general, Laoukoura Sa-N'doudjinang.

Zaire**Government Formation Talks Continue; Protests****Government Expected in 'Next Few Hours'***LD1010155291 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] In the hours following yesterday's meeting at N'Sele between President Mobutu and Prime Minister Tshisekedi, a team of reporters headed for the prime minister's residence with the aim, as one might expect, of obtaining further details from the prime minister on his disagreement with the president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko:

[Begin recording] [Tshisekedi] What hampered the formation of my government—which was ready—was that Mr. Mobutu and I could not agree on who should head the Ministry of Defense, for reasons which everyone knows—that our army and security services have played a part in the events that have brought the frequent criticism of all the international human rights organizations against Zaire for human rights violations. We also are aware of the use which Mr. Mobutu in person always has made of the armed forces' radio [as heard], the army, and the security services to keep people afraid in the system which I always have described as state terrorism. That is why I was anxious that I myself should be responsible to the nation for change and transition. I was anxious to run this department. [passage omitted]

Mr. Mobutu gave me this piece of paper on which are written the departments which they [Mobutu and his presidential majority] are demanding. These departments are as follows: the Interior, Planning and Supplies, Land and Mining, the Budget, Public Works, Urban Planning and Development, Transportation and Communications, Health, Social Affairs, Energy, Youth and

Sport, and Post and Telecommunications. You will see that Defense is not mentioned, so Defense is an extra one.

With regard to this, I told Mr. Mobutu that I congratulated him. He had suffered so much and run the country so long with his presidential majority that we are very grateful, but that he cannot count on Tshisekedi to lead a government of change with even half of the very same people who have led the country where it is now. I was very sorry, but I did not see things that way, and this is why we separated (?at that moment). [passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist] The United Democratic Forces say that they were participants in the Palais de Marbre [presidential palace] agreements. What do you say?

[Tshisekedi] It is up to you to judge, it is not for me. I can only give a personal assessment, and I do not wish to. It is up to you to judge if these democratic forces still represent anything in the country. But if they do represent something in the country, well I am leaving them the opportunity to lead the government. (?Let them not invite anyone to join.) Let them lead it, because they are so good, they have ruled so well, they have such a great majority as public opinion says, that I will leave them with the opportunity to rule to the satisfaction of the people, that is all.

[Journalist] If it is not indiscreet, Mr. Prime Minister, as you have been appointed candidate by the Sacred Union, what is the strategy of the Sacred Union now in view of the deadlock of which we have just learned?

[Tshisekedi] The Sacred Union has quite a number of components. Today there was just a small group of us. I believe that tomorrow or the day after we shall assemble the whole of the Sacred Union to reach a decision. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Announcer] Despite the disagreements yesterday at N'Sele between the president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, and the prime minister, Mr. Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, I wish nevertheless to tell you that in the next few hours the transitional government, the crisis government, or the government of public salvation, if you prefer, will be announced. So, in spite of yesterday's disagreement, the crisis government could be announced in the coming hours; we hope perhaps even before the end of this news bulletin.

Protest in Kinshasa*EA1010204591 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] Nervousness and uncertainty surround the formation of the Tshisekedi government. The Kinshasa people have had their fill. They protested today on Lumumba Boulevard. The worst is feared if the deadlock persists and lasts. [passage omitted]

For 10 days now, President Mobutu and the prime minister have been unable to agree on the formation of a

government described as one of crisis as well as of public salvation. [passage indistinct] The people's reaction has not been long in coming as they can no longer bear hesitation [words indistinct] which have not led to the radical changes so often promised and so much anticipated. The people's reaction was this morning's protest on Lumumba Boulevard, a march of wrath. The same thing happened in the rest of Kinshasa while peaceful marches were being discussed. [passage omitted]

Further on Demonstration

AB1010185091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 10 Oct 91

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] In Zaire, security forces have broken up a demonstration by opponents of President Mobutu. Soldiers fired into the air after protesters blocked the road leading to the headquarters in Kinshasa of the opposition Union for Democracy and Social Progress. Later, four armored personnel carriers drove around, scattering demonstrators. More than a hundred troops are reported to be on streets surrounding the opposition's headquarters.

Yesterday, Zaire's newly appointed prime minister and opposition leader, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, called on the people to demonstrate their anger after he and the president failed to agree on the formation of a new crisis government. Zaire's state radio has now reported that the new government will be announced imminently.

Deadlock Continues on Government

LD1010181391 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1700 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Report by station special correspondent Francois Recquemans from Kinshasa, Zaire]

[Text] Everything on a political level is deadlocked in Kinshasa this evening. Contrary to what Zairean radio is saying, there have been no contacts between the opposition and the government, but the dialogue has not been broken off for all that. There could be a Tshisekedi-Mobutu meeting tomorrow. We listen this evening to our special correspondent in Kinshasa, Francois Recquemans:

[Recquemans] There have been clashes all day between the Civil Guard and combatants of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS] at Limete [district of Kinshasa]—this is where both the party's headquarters and Etienne Tshisekedi's house are situated. A strategy of intimidation is being employed by the security forces, which have systematically dispersed all gatherings to prevent demonstrations being held.

Last night in the district, the home of an official of the MPR [People's Movement for the Revolution], President Mobutu's party, was ransacked and set on fire. During the morning a group of demonstrators symbolically buried an official photograph of President Mobutu

after having booed it and trod on it. At midday, during violent clashes, the soldiers fired weapons—two civilians were injured, but we do not know if they were hit by bullets.

Finally, at about 1700, as a group was outside Etienne Tshisekedi's house the soldiers fired in the air; they fired a tear gas grenade. At the moment the district is calm but trucks of the presidential guard are still outside the headquarters of the UDPS.

Interview With Mobutu on Crisis, New Premier

PM1110072691 Paris LIBERATION
in French 7 Oct 91 p 21

[Interview with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko by Stephen Smith on Nsele River on 6 October]

[Text] [Smith] What is the explanation for mutiny by the army and plundering in a country governed by a marshal?

[Mobutu] Many pamphlets were distributed in the military camps. The military were told that their living conditions were not good, that they were neglected, badly housed.... Indeed, it all dates back to my message to the nation on 24 April last year, when I announced the introduction of a multiparty system and, also, that the army and civil service should henceforth be apolitical. Well, that was my view! Unfortunately, I was misunderstood and became a target. The foundation on which the government rests is the army. The army is the instrument of power. One of the attributes of a country's sovereignty is always the army. However, people tried to rock the boat and the inevitable happened. There was total chaos!

[Smith] You were accused of having organized the unrest yourself to provoke foreign intervention, which would save you. As in 1978 when the French paratroopers dropped on Kolwezi....

[Mobutu] That is a cynical view! Can you imagine me urging the population to sack the beautiful city of Kinshasa? What about my country's image, to which I attach so much importance, despite all the problems? I repeat: That is a cynical insinuation! A scorched earth policy is not my style. I always play fair.

[Smith] Some members of your entourage accuse France of "manipulation"—the 31st paratroop division, which started the uprising, is led by French officers....

[Mobutu] I cannot believe that, especially since it was with the active cooperation of the French military that we succeeded in restoring order in that unit at the height of the crisis.

[Smith] You must now cohabit with Etienne Tshisekedi as prime minister—your regime's fiercest opponent. In the past, he has been in prison and has even been

described as a "psychopath." He now calls you a "thief," "liar," and even "monster." Is cohabitation between you conceivable?

[Mobutu] What I would like to point out is that Mr. Tshisekedi has not been elected but appointed following a compromise between the presidential majority and the opposition. So, what should Mr. Tshisekedi say? First, let us say that if it had not been for President Mobutu's kindness and way of viewing things as leader, Tshisekedi would not have been appointed. Second, Tshisekedi has not been elected. He is merely the manager of a transition, based on consensus, toward a new constitution, a Third Republic in Zaire....

[Smith] And do you still think that you can reach agreement?

[Mobutu] I hope so for his sake! Because things cannot go on in this way.

[Smith] If, at the end of this week, he still disputes your special prerogatives, will you fire him in the same way as you appointed him—by presidential decree?

[Mobutu] I do not just have the duty to make appointments, I can also fire people. It is all clearly laid down in the Constitution: my prerogatives as supreme head of the armed forces, as head of my country's foreign policy, my sovereign right to issue currency....

[Smith] Are you also demanding the right to issue money and conduct economic policy in the future?

[Mobutu] But those are my sovereign rights! I am not inventing anything. It is all in the Constitution. By disputing these prerogatives, Mr. Tshisekedi is not only attacking me, but the country's Constitution. I cannot compromise on these points.

[Smith] What about the distribution of ministerial positions within the new government?

[Mobutu] That is not my business. Mr. Tshisekedi will discuss that with the Popular Movement of the Revolution (previously the only party—LIBERATION editor's note). They must reach agreement among themselves.

[Smith] And you will no longer negotiate with Etienne Tshisekedi?

[Mobutu] I am seeing him again tomorrow morning (today—LIBERATION editor's note). But I will not discuss with him. The republic's laws are clear. They exist whether you like them or not!

[Smith] And will you fire Tshisekedi if he persists?

[Mobutu] Draw your own conclusions!

[Smith] Let us discuss the Belgian and French military presence: It was you who authorized it. Do you think it is still necessary, as the prime minister-designate thinks?

[Mobutu] Their primary mission was to ensure the security of their nationals on our national territory and, if necessary, to evacuate them. I think that that has been done. But after the agreement to call them in, there was a second agreement to keep them here for the time being. Belgium wants to guarantee the distribution of humanitarian aid and medicines. I have agreed to that as regards the Belgian and French troops. I think that for the third phase—in other words their return—we will reach agreement in the same way.

[Smith] Meanwhile, does this presence strike you as politically neutral?

[Mobutu] I think so. The right of intervention, which was invented in your countries, has limits.

[Smith] Do you have the feeling that the foreign powers, particularly Belgium, France, and the United States, have paid tribute to the faithful ally which you had been for 26 years?

[Mobutu] Yes, as far as I can tell.

[Smith] Has not President Bush, who received you as a family friend, dropped you now that rivalry with the Soviet Union in Angola is over, now that he no longer needs your country as a base?

[Mobutu] I repeat, not as far as I know. He has stood by me.

[Smith] What about France? Did its support for democratization in Africa not weaken you?

[Mobutu] Zaire was one of the few countries to have taken the initiative of launching the movement, even before Francois Mitterrand's speech at the Franco-African summit in La Baule. I opened the floodgates. Now, with a full multiparty system, there are 260 parties in our country. It must be admitted that, even the mother hen finds it difficult to find all her chicks in the playground. But, of course, the very people who criticized me when I limited the number of parties to three, are now accusing me of trying to create confusion. Perhaps you have to know what you want!

[Smith] Does France know what it wants?

[Mobutu] There are two standards according to whether you are talking about a French-speaking or English-speaking African country. Paris is only really demanding when it comes to we, the French-speaking countries. And because France experienced the States General two centuries ago, we are being asked to hold "national conference...." Look at the English-speaking countries—they are doing none of that. You have no parliament? So much the better. You have no political parties? It doesn't matter at all. Things run very smoothly between Paris and the English-speaking countries nonetheless. The press in France and Belgium does not attack those countries which are virtually not changing at all. The demands are purely for the French-speaking countries, the former colonies.

[Smith] Does this mean that you, like your friend King Hassan II of Morocco, think that Francois Mitterrand is destabilizing French-speaking Africa?

[Mobutu] I am not accusing anybody, I am just making observations. Examine the situation yourself. There are certain conclusions to be drawn.

[Smith] In the past you maintained that there could only be one chief in an African country. What is your view now?

[Mobutu] I think that is still true. However, I do not regret my opening speech in April 1990, because the movement is irreversible, and I mean irreversible. However, the fact remains that in the past we could not have imagined the present situation! That people would throw packets of pamphlets into the barracks to slander the head of state, supreme chief of the armed forces! That through the press and other channels, soldiers would be urged to insurrection. That is the new order!

[Smith] Roland Dumas has just described your regime as "running out of steam" and, previously, the secretary of state for humanitarian action described you as "a walking bank account in a leopard-skin hat." What is your reaction?

[Mobutu] France is a friendly country but it has 55 million inhabitants.... Our ambassador in Paris officially protested Mr. Kouchner's remark. He received an apology.... As for Mr. Dumas' remark, I will make things clear: He thinks my regime is running out of steam? I think he is exaggerating. There was a mutiny. That has

happened elsewhere, even in France during the 1914-18 war. However, the Zairian people have not abandoned me. That is the main thing.

[Smith] Now that Zaire has collapsed completely, are you prepared to place your personal fortune, at your country's disposal? It is said to be vast....

[Mobutu] I am alleged to have a colossal fortune, but that is pure fantasy! It is said to be 4, 5, or 6 billion dollars! That is ludicrous! As if my villa in Cap-Martin, my apartment in Paris, my castle in Brussels, and my house in Portugal could save Zaire.... Indeed, I have already placed personal funds at my country's disposal. It is just that I have never mentioned it.... In 1989, at a time when there was no money to pay the civil servants, I drew \$10 million from my account in France to solve that problem. Do you see? But, please, stop alleging that I have accounts everywhere containing ludicrous sums! People should provide evidence for what they say. I say it is not true, and I stake my honor on it.

[Smith] A year ago, on French television, you said that you would still be in power in the year 2000. Do you still believe that?

[Mobutu] Of course! If my people want me and if I have my health, I will stay as president. At all events, I am determined to fight! My mandate expires on 5 December, and I have already announced that I will run in the next presidential election. We will have to see when that election can be organized given the present circumstances. Whatever happens, I know that I will defeat all my rivals outright! Moreover, they know it too.

Ethiopia

Seyoum on UN 'Silence' on Rights Violations

AB0913200591 Dakar PANA in English 1621 GMT
9 Oct 91

[Text] New York, 9 Oct (NAN/PANA)—The Ethiopian foreign minister, Seyoum Mesfin, has accused the UN system of deafening silence in the face of gross violations of human rights in his country during the 17-year rule of Mengistu Haile Mariam. Addressing the 46th session of the UN General Assembly Tuesday [8 October], Mesfin said it was sad that the world body made no tangible effort to stop the mayhem in his country.

The international organisation, whose cardinal objective is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, should have spoken out with sufficient vigour, he said. Instead, he said, the organisation hid behind a convenient excuse to justify inaction when confronted with the most egregious human rights violations and continued bloodshed.

However, Mesfin said that donor nations and non-governmental organisations acted with compassion, providing timely assistance to victims of drought and famine in Ethiopia in spite of the food-as-a-weapon policy of the ousted regime. The minister announced that a broad-based administration embracing various political groups was functioning as a coalition government in Addis Ababa.

He said that the interim government in Ethiopia would soon adopt a transitional economic policy with emphasis on private enterprise and market forces as instruments of revitalisation of growth and development.

Eritrean Front Releases 22 POW Officers

EA0910215991 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT
9 Oct 91

[Text] This week 22 officers, including two generals, of the former regime who were POWs under the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, arrived in Mekele. Those released by the front include Brigadier Ali Haji Abdullah, commander of the former 3d Mechanized Army Division, and Brigadier Tilahun Kifle, commander of the 606th Corps. The two generals were captured on the Mitsiwa Front. The other officers were captured by the Front on different battlefields.

Kenya

Moi Gives National Address 10 Oct

EA1110071091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 0932 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Address by President Daniel arap Moi at Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi celebrating his accession to power—live]

[Text] My dear Kenyans, I send you my warm greetings wherever you are. My greetings also go to all our friends and well-wishers in all continents, especially those who have sent messages of greetings and goodwill. [applause] In particular, and in a special way, I wish to express my warm and sincere thanks and that of Kenyans to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, on their visit to Kenya earlier this week. [applause] We had useful and fruitful discussions. Her majesty's visit underscored and greatly enhanced the already existing strong and cordial relations between our two sister states. I wish her majesty and his royal highness a pleasant stay in Africa and successful deliberations during the forthcoming Commonwealth Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe. [applause]

This is not a day for lengthy celebrations. Today is a day during which we remind ourselves of one basic tradition in our society, namely, compassion, or what I repeatedly referred to as being mindful of each others' welfare. This is a tradition that we must uphold and perpetuate, for it is a practice that will come under severe scrutiny during the process of rapid development and transformation of our economy. In particular, we must guard against the danger of being self-centered, despite the changing socio-economic circumstances. Compassion, caring for each other and upholding national values and objectives must remain central in everything we do and say.

Another important national objective I would like to mention briefly on this day is our firm commitment to building a democratic society characterized by transparency and public accountability in all its activities. [applause] As we know, this is not the first time I am highlighting these matters, but I am stressing them again because we must not be misled by those who, for example, in an academic and in practical fashion call for immediate introduction of pluralism in abstract terms. That demand becomes even more dangerous when pluralism is interpreted as it appears to be in very narrow terms to mean only multiple political parties.

As you know I am on record to have stated that multi-parties are not ruled out in the future political development of our country, but I have also stressed that without a cohesive society in which ethnic issues are subordinate to national ones premature introduction of multiparties will lead to civil unrest and its disastrous consequences. We do not have to look far to see the evidence of that kind of situation. Nothing but tragedy, equal to nothing but confusion, destruction of development, and subsequent prolonged hardship to the people normally follow in a political system that is ridden with strife. Again, we do not need to look far to see the unbearable human and economic consequences of factionalism. We therefore must plan our future very carefully. We must plan our future on our own and implement the necessary changes as we are already doing, but in a manner which does not (?disrupt) the tempo and the direction of our national development.

At the same time I would like to stress that in our own political party system we must ensure the full participation by the masses. For example, since KANU [Kenya African National Union] is a mass party, the introduction of the district development committee is expected to encourage that kind of participation. Our system of local government is also expected to support that approach. However, we need to regularly review performance and practices in this vitally important area so that the achievement and fulfillment of that objective is not jeopardized by intolerance or the pursuit of individual political ambition. In that connection, we must ensure that the administration of the party at the grassroots level promotes active participation by the people in all major economic and political decisions. I wish in particular to urge local party and national leaders to desist from engaging in unproductive and irresponsible public utterances. [applause]

The spirit [applause] of tolerance and compassion that I have alluded to earlier should rule out all such utterances. The party's objective is to unite Kenyans. [applause] It is a party of national unity. Its leaders have worked for that unity in both words and deeds. We can bring about unity if we avoid divisive and inflammatory statements which may injure the feelings of other Kenyans. [applause] In whatever we do or say we must always hold ourselves accountable for our actions and statements. This applies to corrupt practices in all sectors of our society. Corruption is a universal scourge, it knows no culture, nor social status, nor profession, nor religion. It is a disease that if not contained will destroy the very fabric of any human society.

My government is already aware of this program and is taking appropriate measures to deal with it. One of the measures being taken is the strengthening of existing legislation and machinery against corruption. [applause] We must not allow corruption to derail us. In this respect therefore I call upon every Kenyan whether in the public or private sector and the general public to work in one accord in the fight against corruption.

Doing so will be a clear demonstration of our patriotism and commitment to our country. We are determined to ensure that political leaders at all levels remain faithful representatives of the people and be fully accountable to them. That is why we have held regular party, parliamentary, and local government elections. In that regard, and as far as the future is concerned, our program is very clear. To begin with, we have scrapped the queue-voting system in the nomination of candidates for election. Secondly, a number of administrative measures are being undertaken to ensure that future elections enable all eligible Kenyans to participate effectively and in an orderly manner. One of the measures is the review of electoral boundaries, which is already under way. Another is the revision of the electoral register.

However, the decision on the actual date for elections is my sole responsibility [applause], which I shall continue to exercise, taking all the relevant factors into account. In

that regard, peaceful and stable conditions are the major consideration, but one thing you can be absolutely sure of is that the elections will be free and fair and that those who will be elected will be the people's own choice. Therefore, people should concentrate on their day-to-day activities of nation-building instead of engaging in premature electioneering.

That message is particularly important for the few people who think that (?constant) agitation for political change or the inciting of the public to be disorderly will lead to immediate elections. Such elements should be disowned. Let them hear loud and clear that disorder means, among other things, loss of human life. I value human life. I value each one of you and I will urge each one of you to recognize that as our country faces the changing international economic and political system we shall encounter many challenges, both economic and political. In the circumstances, we must realize that Kenya, and indeed Africa as a whole, is very much on its own. The bigger powers are paying more and more attention to their own immediate interests. Our survival is truly our own responsibility, but that provided, and growing national prosperity are only possible if we continue to be guided by our national motto of Harambee [self-help] and the Nyayo [footsteps] philosophy of peace, love, and unity. [sentence as heard] This is the time to uphold these two pillars of our national development as firmly as possible. Thank you. [applause]

FORD Announces Intentions To Hold Rally

EA1010174691 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 10 Oct 91 p 16

[By Joel Kipsongok: "FORD Announces New Date for Public Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Members of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) yesterday defiantly announced that they will hold a public meeting at Kamukunji grounds, Nairobi on 16th November, with or without a permit from the government.

The members also said they would ask the government to provide security personnel, as was usually done during public meetings. A member, Mr Martin Shikuku, explained that people expected to attend the meeting would not be armed with any sort of object, be they stones or otherwise. Addressing a joint press conference in Nairobi, Councillor A.S. Bamahriz said they had applied for a permit from the Nairobi pc [provincial commissioner], Mr Fred Waiganjo, to hold the meeting. [passage omitted]

Government Said Too Tolerant With U.S. Envoy

EA0910213591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] A minister in the Office of the President, Burudi Nabwera, today urged ministers whose utterances did not tally with government policy to resign forthwith. In

reference to what an assistant minister in the same office, John Keen, had just said, Nabwera told parliament that he was stating government's and, specifically, the policy of the Office of the President. Nabwera said he sometimes thought there was too much democracy in Kenya to the point where a front bench member could oppose government thinking the way Keen had just done.

In an apparent reference to the minister for education, Peter Oloo Aringo, Nabwera said those who think there is a person with a thermometer that measures nyayo [footsteps] or anti-nyayo supporters are casting doubts upon themselves and their loyalty to the president. Nabwera, who castigated this assistant minister over a remark he had made about the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Smith Hempstone, said the ambassador cannot be allowed to move about in the country like a bull in a china shop. He said Kenya had been too tolerant with Hempstone who had opted to behave in a manner not befitting a diplomat.

It all started when Keen accused some leaders of going around sniffing trouble in office corridors. These are fellows who measure anti-nyayo elements and those loyal to the president, he said. He said the time had come for these people to shut up. They are not indispensable, the assistant minister declared.

When asked by another assistant minister, Eric Bomett, to substantiate his allegations, Keen retorted by saying he did not wish to answer people who were calling upon Kenyans to use their spears on other Kenyans. This raised an uproar in the house with several MPs raising points of order, but with Keen insisting that Kenyan leaders were provoking the U.S. Government to act against the country. He said the U.S.A. is capable of strangling Kenya economically and is also capable of destabilizing the country. He defended the U.S. ambassador and called on the MPs to stop attacking him.

Keen also defended the Kenyan press, saying that leaders should not expect the press to write good things about them if what they say is not good. He said the leaders were blaming the press for their own sins. He called for the freedom of the press in the country.

During the morning sitting of the house, the MP for Kinango, Ali Bidu, called on the Kenya Television Network KTN to introduce Swahili broadcasts. Bidu said since Swahili was Kenya's national language it was only fair that it becomes a part of the network. He said this would go a long way in making KTN a truly Kenyan network. Bidu was contributing to a motion by the MP for Cherangani, Kiruto arap Kirwa, calling on the government to start live radio and TV coverage of the proceedings in the house. The motion was passed with a minor amendment.

In the same sitting, a motion brought before the house by the MP for Changamwe, Kennedy Kiliku, hit a snag with the front bench, alleging that the motion had been earmarked as a government motion and that plans were already afoot to bring it before the house. Both the back

bench and the front agreed amicably to adjourn the motion. The motion was calling the government to establish a loan scheme for workers who are members of the National Social Security Fund [NSSF] from part of the NSSF money the workers contributed to every month.

When contributing to the same motion, the minister for energy, Nicholas Biwott, categorically denied allegations by Peter Oloo, minister for education, that there were middlemen between the public and the president. He castigated people who harbor the notion that loyalty to President Daniel arap Moi was through proxies. He dismissed it as an imaginary notion. Biwott said President Moi himself had said that loyalty to him on the part of wananchi [citizens] was direct. He wondered why anyone would think otherwise.

The minister had a word for the local press when he said they had nothing to fear if they report the truth. He praised the press for the manner they covered the recent Machakos rally. Biwott later hit out at John Keen's speech to the house, saying that Kenya's independence and sovereignty were supreme, and no power, big or small, would be allowed to tamper with them.

The minister for local government, William Ole Ntimama, told parliament that he would not stand by and watch outsiders invade his people's land. He vowed to defend their rights at the expense of being called an agitator or whatever other name his opponents chose to call him.

And after all the fire and heat had cooled down, the house passed the vote for the Office of the President without any amendment with all those who contributed to the vote agreeing that the presidency was a pivotal institution in national unity, peace, and development.

Somalia

Council of Ministers Issues Resolutions

EA0910202591 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] The first meeting of the Somali Council of Ministers chaired by Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib was held today at the prime minister's office. The meeting was conducted in an excellent atmosphere. The items on the agenda were: forming committees to conduct a study on the country's urgent needs up to 1 December; restoring peace; revitalizing government administration; normalizing internal and external communications; health; reopening schools, universities, and other learning centers; maintaining peace and implementing programs to uphold peace; safeguarding peace institutions, such as the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Religious Affairs, Interior, the police force, prison force, prisons, and courts and seeing what can be done about the country's embassies abroad. The participants

also discussed forming the Somali Armed Forces, pursuing a reasonable plan to procure food, fuel, medicine, water, and electricity, and helping the Ministry of Finance to collect and regulate government taxes. Sheikh Mohamed Maalin and Sheikh Ibrahim Tuleh opened the meeting at 1000 with Koranic readings.

After lengthy debate, study, and analysis and after considering the wide scope of the agenda and the Somali people's desire for restoring total peace and unity, the Council of Ministers issued the following resolutions:

1. The new Somali Government will formally implement the Djibouti conference resolutions regarding peace and unity of the Somali people.
2. The government confidently calls on the honorable people to coexist and to show brotherhood and respect. Whoever violates peace will be dealt with.
3. The new government appeals to the world in general and brotherly and friendly countries in particular for humanitarian emergency aid for the Somali people, who are suffering from the problems inherited from the crumbled regime and the civil war that ensued.
4. The government has resolved to reform armed forces, such as the army, police, prison wardens, and environmental wardens.
5. The council has appointed three committees to advise on these issues. The committees are: a committee for emergency aid; a committee for peace and political affairs; and a government planning committee.

Our Radio Mogadishu and SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reporters at the prime minister's office also said that the members of the cabinet agreed on all agenda items. The meeting closed at 1400.

Interview With Former President Said Barre

PM0910160791 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 5 Oct 91 p 6

[Interview with former Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah in Burduba (as transliterated), southern Somalia; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Khalifah] What are you doing here and what exactly do you want?

[Barre] I wanted to come here, to the first point in my life, to have time to contemplate and to reflect on my bitter and sweet memories, when I left Mogadishu last January. [passage omitted]

[Khalifah] It has been claimed that when you were forced out of Mogadishu at the last moment, having lost hope of remaining in power, you ordered the destruction of everything you built over 21 years so that your successors would inherit total ruins.

[Barre] Usually someone who builds does not destroy. Building a nation is like raising a son. It is something that one is proud of and safeguards. [passage omitted]

Let me just ask this: Who destroyed what was left of Mogadishu nine months after I left it? Where is the democratic regime they wanted to substitute for the regime that I led? I can go out of here and rove around for days or hours on the back of a camel, in a car, or on foot without any fear. Can the Mogadishu rulers now leave their bedrooms without facing death or assassination at one another's hands. The truth is quite simply that anarchy, destruction, and upheavals now prevail there. [passage omitted]

[Khalifah] After you left Mogadishu, Somali banks were found to have been completely plundered. It has been claimed that you took the money in bags. What happened to that money?

[Barre] I was the top official in Somalia for 21 years. I was in control. If I had wanted to plunder or to get rich there would have been no need for me to do it at the last moment. I could have taken my time. [passage omitted]

In brief, I left even my own personal effects behind when I left Mogadishu. Now I live with the Bedouins on goat meat and camel milk and on the little that I get from my relatives, sons, and friends at home and abroad.

[Khalifah] What were the main mistakes of Siad Barre and his regime? I believe that you are now in a better position to answer that question as you view the 21-year picture of events from a distance.

[Barre] When there is much work there are many mistakes. I cannot recount the achievements now, not only because they have been destroyed, but also because talking about dead things is a sign of weakness. I do not like weakness even at this age. Much work means many mistakes. There is no point in counting the mistakes because that would not benefit us now.

[Khalifah] What would be beneficial now?

[Barre] Reunification and reconstruction of Somalia and an end to this tragedy, which has made the world look at Somalis as refugees and welcoming them at times, and, at other times, expelling and pursuing them.

[Khalifah] Do you have a role or a place in that expected reconstruction?

[Barre] Yes, I am here to do that. If I did not want to be part of it I would have left the country like those who went to the United States, Europe, or the Arab countries in search of charity and refuge.

[Khalifah] How do you view the problem?

[Barre] We have our own method of work. We are doing that work now through phased partisan unity. By that I mean unity of the Darut [tribe]. The Unity and strength of the Darut will lead to the unity and strength of all the Somalis. All the Somali people are suited to unity and cohesion. Respect between Somalis would prevail if there was equality.

[Khalifah] But you are now fighting. It has been said that your forces have occupied the town of Baidoa on the road to Mogadishu—some 167 km from it—while other Darut forces are moving from Kismaayo-Baraawe towards on the way to Mogadishu, and with other forces from the center at Jalka'bur [as transliterated] moving in the same direction. What is the aim of all that?

[Barre] We are going where our enemy is. Our enemy is in Mogadishu, and he is not there as a stable ruler but as a force fighting other forces. Who would agree to just be a spectator watching his country's capital governed by anarchy with one half of a tribe fighting the other half for power.

[Khalifah] So you are contemplating a return to power by force just as you had to leave it by force. That threatens more death, destruction, and displacement. Is there no other way that would prevent another intolerable catastrophe in a Somalia that is already torn apart?

[Barre] We are not going after a stable situation with the aim of turning it into anarchy and destruction. We are moving forward to stop the anarchy and ensure stability.

I want to emphasize, and I hope you will convey this to the whole world, that I do not want to rule. At my age after 25 years of power, why would I want to do that? What has power given me other than this hut I live in now? What I am participating in now, the work I am doing now is aimed at uniting Somalia and establishing peace in it and getting those who have left it to return to it. [passage omitted]

[Khalifah] How do you view the Djibouti conference resolutions, if you overlook the resolution on the war against you, to drive you out of Somalia? Do you not believe that the Djibouti resolutions are still a good framework for reconciliation, peace, and stability?

[Barre] Who were the people who went to Djibouti and passed the resolutions? Most of them are people, who had failed before 1969, from whom we seized power through our revolution, which was supported by the people. They met in Djibouti and had a complex about the revolution. They wanted to cancel history. What was the result? A war in the capital. [passage omitted]

[Khalifah] How do you view Djibouti's conciliatory role in connection with the entire Somali question?

[Barre] The Government of Djibouti has not been neutral. I believe that the idea of the conference was not a 'Jibouti idea. Djibouti was hired to play that part. [passage omitted]

Uganda

President Museveni Speaks on 29th Anniversary

EA0910164891 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1855 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Address to the nation by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni on the occasion of Uganda's 29th independence anniversary; place, date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Ugandans: Each independence anniversary should remind us of those noble victims that justified the struggle against colonial rule. [passage omitted] The National Resistance Movement [NRM] government has never lost sight of the objectives for which independence was fought and won. We have used every opportunity to reaffirm them. It is for that reason that every Ugandan has been encouraged these last few years to contribute to the charter that will consolidate and reaffirm the objectives of independence.

In May 1989 we embarked on the constitutional [word indistinct] process. The exercise began with the education and sensitization of the people. It has been the greatest political education exercise that has ever been carried out in this country. Members of the Constitutional Commission toured all the 780 subcounties in Uganda, visited all the major institutions, and held seminars and discussions with all the major interest groups between May 1989 and October 1990. Between November 1990 and September 1991 the Constitutional Commission has been busy collecting the views of people either as individuals or as institutions. From January to June 1992, the commission will be engaged in the writing of a report and the draft constitution.

The NRM government wishes the people of Uganda to make their own constitution, a constitution which they can be proud of and be ready to defend if necessary. This government would therefore never impose a constitution on the people, and contrary to the rumors that have been flying around, your government has no constitution up its sleeves that it intends to impose on you when the time comes. The constitution will emerge from the deliberations of the country and of the Constituent Assembly which will adopt the constitution.

Through bitter experience we have learned that all the things that we cherish cannot be got unless there is security. The NRM government is therefore committed to the development and maintenance of a (?very) modern army strong enough to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity. We shall continue to pursue an active policy of recruitment, training, and retraining to achieve the above objectives. Our army is based on discipline, patriotism, and productivity. We have endeavored to cultivate political consciousness amongst our soldiers and our politicization programs are intended to educate our soldiers on national issues. There is nothing sinister about this education. As you are

aware, there is a strict code of conduct for the army and a well constituted court-martial which tries cases of the undisciplined [word indistinct].

Our policy has been to encourage the development of a self-sufficient army. In order to consolidate productivity within the army, a decision was recently taken to convert the army's department of production and economic affairs into a fully fledged corporation, and a bill to that effect is in preparation. This proposed establishment along with the national enterprises corporation, also under the Ministry of Defense, should lead the army to greater self-sufficiency in future. [passage omitted]

It is the aim of the government to equip our soldiers with skills that are useful in civilian life so that our soldiers can move easily and with confidence in civilian life when the time comes. Very recently, food allowances have been introduced in the army to replace food rations. This is an important development since it gives the individual soldier a greater sense of responsibility than ever before and opens the window for them on the rigors of civilian life to which they must eventually retire.

With regard to internal security, our current strength is 16,890 policemen—up from under 3,000 in 1986. Our target is to raise this strength to 30,000 men by 1994. A lot of emphasis has been put on training, and I wish to thank the Governments of Britain, Germany, and France for their assistance in conducting various courses and for the provision of some of the equipment for our police force. We intend to strengthen the force further by fully rehabilitating the police air wing.

In the pursuit of our policy of self-sufficiency in the services, government recently bought 40 tractors to strengthen production in the prison service. Government also intends to strengthen the various industries in the prison service.

Fellow Ugandans: I am happy to report that there is no serious insurgency any more. It is true, however, that several criminal organizations in the north and northeast of the country continue to rob, maim, rape, and murder people. These activities, as you realize, cannot be associated with serious political organizations wishing to liberate the people. What can such organizations liberate the people from? I wish to assure the people of Uganda that those criminal organizations and their nefarious activities will soon become part of history.

The NRM has always been slow but sure-footed. However, security is too important to be left to the security organs alone, i.e. the army and the police. The people must take charge of their own security. If this were to be achieved then Uganda would not have any security problems anymore. This should be considered as a paramount constitutional duty of every citizen.

One of the major shortcomings of colonialism was the failure to bring the northeast of our country within the mainstream of the political, social, and economic life of the colony of Uganda then. Throughout the colonial

period and even beyond, the northeast was looked upon by officials as a hardship post and the people there as beyond the gambit of development. These attitudes linger and must be exorcised. Karamoja occupies a prominent place in our political program. A breakthrough has been made in the reduction of the alienation of the people there. The RC [resistance committee] system is taking hold and the people are now keen to discuss their problems and to devise solutions to them.

The people of Karamoja are now more determined than ever before to tame nature and the starting point is to make water more available, for the Karamoja problem is essentially a water problem. At the moment, the average number of persons per bore hole is 525. Our aim is to have a bore hole for every 200 people. That will mean having 2,000 bore holes instead of the present 674. To that end, an agreement was recently concluded between the UNDP [UN Development Program] and the Uganda Government for a loan of 6.72 million dollars to dig dams and sink bore holes in Kotido area. We are aiming at having at least two valley dams in every parish in Karamoja. [passage omitted]

The infrastructures built up during the colonial period and in the 1960's went into total disrepair and neglect in the 1970's and early 1980's all over the country. Government fully appreciates infrastructure as the primer of development. That is why the rehabilitation of roads, railways, hydroelectric facilities, telecommunications, and factories has been our priority all along.

For example, by the end of 1985, only 300 km of bituminized trunk roads out of 2,000 km were in good condition. Today, 1,562 km of bituminized trunk roads and 2,678 km of gravel roads have been rehabilitated. [passage omitted]

With regard to water, government policy is to supply safe drinking water to all. At the moment only 20 percent of the rural population has access to safe water. Coverage will soon increase to 24 percent and then rise to 36 percent by 1995. During 1990-1991, under the rural water supply program, 600 new bore holes were sunk, 300 rehabilitated, and 800 springs protected. Plans are under way to sink another 1,000 bore holes, protect 1,200 springs, and dig 265 wells.

The industrialization which we are aiming at is not possible without adequate power to move the machinery and so on. We have therefore done all that we are capable of to advance in the direction of power development. The rehabilitation of the Mobuku power station has been recently completed and the station now services the Hima cement factory and Kasese town on a reserve basis. [passage omitted]

In the meantime, government ministries have been reduced from 28 to 20 and the computerization of the civil service payroll has been completed. This exercise has eliminated the ghost workers and as a result the civil service was reduced from 296,000 to 205,000 by 1 July 1991.

I cannot end this section on the public service without talking about corruption. Corruption has become too much. The accounting officers must pull up their socks. The new system of quarterly releases and accounting for funds must be implemented. The minister for finance and secretary to the treasury must ensure that this project is implemented. The attorney general must also expedite the bill to transform a fully fledged anticorruption unit shedding its human rights element and transferring it (?to the) Human Rights Commission.

The main forms of corruption are three: (1) withholding payments so as to first trade with the money; (2) paying ghost workers; and (3) purchasing (?air). The accounting officers must stop this. I will be forced to take drastic action if (?this is not done). Corruption and indiscipline in expenditure is partly responsible for inflation.

The other form of corruption is in the police force. This takes the form of extracting money from vehicle operators at the numerous road blocks on the roads. The answer to this problem is political supervision by NRC [National Resistance Council] members and other members of the RC system. They should contact any appropriate political or security level in order to report this type of corruption.

As far as the army was concerned, this corruption was taking the form of stealing the provisions meant for the soldiers. This has been stopped by paying ration cash allowance direct to every soldier.

The main bottleneck in fighting corruption is the reluctance of the members of the public to come up and oppose corruption. Some argue that they have reported to CID [Criminal Investigation Department] and to Internal Security Organization but nothing has been done, or they say information has been leaked. In that case, use the RC structure to pass a resolution which should be forwarded to the next session of the RC system. Members of the cooperative movement should also assert themselves in opposing management when it comes to diverting funds for crop finance. [passage omitted]

Owing to the capricious commodity market, Uganda has lost close to 1 billion U.S. dollars between 1986 and 1991 through the decline of coffee prices. During the last financial year, our foreign exchange earnings amounted to 170 million U.S. dollars, while our imports bill was of the order of 700 million dollars. Clearly, this kind of situation is unsustainable. We must increase our foreign exchange receipts. Diversification of export items and industrialization is the only way out of this serious imbalance. [passage omitted]

For the investor, both local and foreign, we have a very generous investment code in place and have liberalized foreign exchange transactions. [passage omitted]

There are clear indications that Uganda is bouncing back into international respectability. We are no longer an international pariah. [passage omitted]

NRA Launches 'Successful' Antirebel Operation

*AB0910154491 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Operations by the Ugandan Army, the NRA [National Resistance Army], against rebels in the north have tended to overshadow the activities of another group hostile to the government in the west. Now, the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, NALU, led by (Amone Basira), who served as a minister in Milton Obote's government, they want to oust Museveni and have been carrying out their war from the Ruwenzori Mountains. The news has been coming through of an NRA success against the rebels. From Kampala, Eppajar Julu reports.

[Begin recording] In a dawn attack last Wednesday [3 October], the NRA smashed the rebel camp at Ibimbo village, deep in the Ruwenzori mountains, nearly 60 km from Kasese town, towards the Zairian border. Quoting the NRA operations commander, Captain Abe Guita, the assistant district administrator for the area, Mr. Victor Wayonto, called me by telephone this afternoon that during the attack 25 rebels were killed and most of their bodies were still laying at the district camp. Mr. Wayonto could not say how many NRA troops were involved or how many were killed or injured during the attack. He told me, however, that some land mines had been recovered.

Mr. Wayonto said the camp had no more than 50 rebels in total at the time of the attack. When I asked him how many rebels of (Amone Basira)'s NALU there were in the district, Mr. Wayonto said they were not more than 50, and when I referred him to (Amone Basira)'s claims that he has a large force in the mountain, he said Mr. (Basira)'s claims were untrue. The camp was located on one the Mount Ruwenzori peaks, near the seat of the former Ruwenzori king, Charles Iremangouma, who was persuaded ironically by (Amone Basira), at the time he, that is (Amone Basira) was a deputy minister, to abandon rebellion. The king was subsequently assisted by the government then to go to the United States in 1982 and to forget being a Ruwenzori king anymore.

The destruction of the camp is certainly a big blow to the rebels as this was their operational base. The camp was also strategic, because it was not easily accessible to the NRA due to the difficult mountain terrain. The attack followed weeks of terror unleashed on the local population, particularly in Kisinga, (Chadipondo), and Kasinga-Goma areas by armed rebel gangs who robbed household property, (?food), and money from the local population. And according to the district administrator, some of the stolen property has been recovered from the camp. [end recording]

Mandela Home Reportedly Attacked With Gunfire

*MB1110121491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1050 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 11 SAPA—Two short bursts of automatic gunfire were directed at the home of African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg on Thursday night, the ANC Department of Information and Publicity reported on Friday.

Soweto police liaison officer Col Jac de Vries said police had received a report of an attack, but police investigations could not confirm an attack.

The ANC said Mr Mandela, together with his grandchildren and members of his staff, were at home when the gunfire was heard about 10 pm.

An aide who witnessed the apparent attack said tracer bullets were used, but none apparently struck the building or its occupants.

The ANC said a police rapid response unit arrived some five minutes after a report was made to the Protea police station.

"The ANC condemns this assault on the Mandela home in the strongest possible terms. We cannot but view it is part of a pattern of selective violence, that has specifically targeted members of the ANC, including its most prominent leaders.

"We urge all our members and supporters to exercise maximum vigilance but not allow these mongers of terror to intimidate and frighten us into submission.

"The ANC demands that the authorities institute the fullest investigation into this incident and prosecute the perpetrators with the full rigour of the law.

"For its part the ANC regards this incident in a most serious light and shall take the appropriate measures to ensure the personal security of its leading personnel."

ANC Prepared for 'Transitional Arrangement'

*MB1010164091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] constitutional chairman Kader Asmal says the ANC is prepared to take part in a transitional arrangement towards a new constitution, provided all participants have a recognized mandate.

Speaking in Port Elizabeth at a constitutional-political workshop organized by the Labor Party, Professor Asmal said that positions would have to be adopted soon by the aspirant participants.

The protagonists in the negotiations were the ANC on the one side and the government on the other.

Despite the government's antagonism towards an interim government, there would have to be some transitional arrangement. Whatever form this took, it would

have to end up in a constituent assembly, in which all those with a recognized mandate could take part openly in the formulation of the new constitution.

Labor Party Sides With ANC-Led Patriotic Front

*MB1010184291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] The Labor Party [LP] has aligned itself with the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]-PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Patriotic Front, which is to bring together extraparliamentary organizations in a unity conference later this year. It did so at a seminar in Port Elizabeth called to discuss a new constitution.

The chairman of the ANC's constitutional committee, Professor Kader Asmal, set the tone for the new line now officially being taken by the LP.

[Begin Asmal recording] Our aim is to eradicate the whole system of apartheid, whereby people are treated differently on the grounds of their race, and not as human beings. So what is required is the ending of white privilege and arrogance, not the ending of white people, nor the denial of their rights. [end recording]

LP leader Rev Allan Hendrickse strongly endorsed the party's alignment with the Patriotic Front.

[Begin Hendrickse recording] We say the time is past for paternalism, the time is past for prescriptive politics, and we say that nothing—not de Klerk, not the National Party, nor anybody else—is going to prevent us from going to the congress of the Patriotic Front. [end recording]

Party Said 'Out of Touch' on Front

*MB1110130691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1151 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town October 11 SAPA—The decision taken by the Labour Party [LP] on Thursday to attend the Patriotic Front conference is expected to result in more LP members joining the National Party [NP] and is likely to see the NP take control of the House of Representatives [HoR].

There is a strong feeling among coloured Nats [National Party members] that this move showed LP leader, Mr Alan Hendrickse, was completely out of touch with the people.

HoR MPs [members of Parliament] attending the Cape National Party Congress at the Strand earlier this week all reported that, since joining the NP earlier this year, members of their communities were "streaming" to join the NP. A Management Committee by-election is to be held in Athlone in the second half of November and they predicted the LP would now get an "even bigger hiding" from the NP than it did two months ago in a similar by-election. At the previous Management Committee by-election, they said,

concerted intimidation tactics by the LP failed to prevent the NP taking its first Management Committee seat.

After the NP congress on Wednesday, coloured MPs said they expected the LP decision to attend the Patriotic Front conference, much harm would be done to the LP's image among coloured people.

NP president's councillor, Mr Peter Marais, said he was not surprised at the LP's move.

"Mr Alan Hendrickse is like a commuter on the way to Johannesburg but boards a train to Port Elizabeth, not realising that there is no connecting train.

"Market research shows that 70 percent coloured people support the NP, so he is out of touch with 70 percent of the people.

"Two months ago the LP lost a Management Committee seat in a by-election which should have flickered the danger signs."

Mr Glen Carelse, NP MP in the House of Representatives for Hawston, said he did not think the Labour Party was in line with the feelings of the people's emotions and feelings.

"Our communities might still consider the ANC [African National Congress], but any connection with the Communist Party is an absolute no-no."

Mr Peter Hendrickse, public relations officer of the LP, said on Friday from Port Elizabeth that the LP had not yet made a decision on aligning itself with the Patriotic Front. The party was holding discussions with all other parties and any decisions on alliances would be made at the national conference in December.

Boer Party Leader Warns Peace Not 'Irreversible'

*MB1010144691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1435 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] Waterval Onder, Eastern Transvaal Oct 10 SAPA—There was a striking similarity between the plight of Paul Kruger, the last president of the South African Republic, and that of the Boerevolk [Boer people], right-wing Boerestaar Party [Boer Homeland Party; BP] leader Mr Robert van Tonder told a gathering on Kruger Day on Thursday.

He was speaking at Waterval Onder, in the eastern Transvaal, where the Afrikaner hero spent his last days in South Africa before fleeing the British in 1900 to live in exile in Europe.

"The British conquerors said to Kruger that he must not resist (the British) because the process of annexation and British domination was irreversible. Today this phrase sounds only too familiar," Mr van Tonder said.

He warned the "new South Africa" Government not to make the same mistakes the British made in 1877.

"Their process of integration and destruction of races, as well as their attempts to make a unified South African state, is definitely not irreversible."

He said Kruger and the Boers were the heroes of the entire world because they stood up to the British and fought for their freedom.

"The NP [National Party]-Slovo [general secretary, South African Communist Party]-Mandela [president, African National Congress]-liberal dispensation must remember this."

If they tried to undermine the Boerevolk through a new constitution they would meet with the full resistance of the Boers. [passage omitted]

Viljoen on ANC's 'Unfortunate' Economic Policy

*MB0910095591 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 9 Oct 91 p 5*

[Report by Bob Tilley: "ANC [African National Congress] Rocking the Boat, Says Viljoen"]

[Text] Frankfurt—Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen has accused the ANC [African National Congress] of "destabilising" efforts to work out a viable constitution by sticking to its "unfortunate" economic policy.

At a press conference also attended by ANC secretary for international affairs Thabo Mbeki and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, Dr Viljoen yesterday claimed the ANC was sticking to its economic policy demands "in order to strengthen their negotiating position".

Mr Mbeki did not respond to the charge, but he stressed the ANC position that a fairer distribution of wealth had to occur in any new South Africa and that nationalisation must remain one of the options to be examined in working out an acceptable economic policy.

Mr Mbeki also warned the SA [South African] Government not to negotiate any new loans or other forms of credit during "this transitional phase". Such agreements would have to be renegotiated by a new, democratic government, he insisted.

Earlier, at a plenary session of an economic conference attended by international businessmen and financiers, Mr Mbeki challenged Dr Viljoen's rosy view of the South African economy.

Dr Viljoen said a "sound, modern economy" had been built despite the "handicap of apartheid".

He told his influential audience—which included executives of several leading German banks and large firms—that South Africa was now "open for business".

He declared: "Our economy has been wounded but not destroyed by the season of sanctions. It rests upon impeccable foundations, an impressive infrastructure, and is raring to go."

The present Government fully recognised that a "dire need" would remain for the priority channelling of Government funds to programmes directed at the support and stabilisation of the poor and disadvantaged segments of our society".

But he added: "We will, however, not be a party to the slaughtering of the goose that lays the golden eggs. We believe in redistribution through growth, not in the bizarre concept of growth through redistribution."

Mr Mbeki, however, said distribution of the wealth now in white hands was essential for political stability in South Africa. No government could hope to survive "if we don't address the problems of social and economic imbalance".

He told his international audience that "something is still radically wrong" in South Africa when half the population lived below the poverty line.

Pressed to state specifically how the ANC stood on the question of nationalisation, Mr Mbeki said: "There is a whole series of political issues to be discussed. One of them is what do we do about the issue of this over-distribution of wealth.

"One of the options we have to look at is nationalisation. But privatisation is also an option," he said.

Opposition to nationalisation was also spelt out by IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in a written address read to the conference by Dr Mdlalose.

Chief Buthelezi said: "We are very, very fortunate that our day of liberation is coming at a time in which there is international recognition that State ownership of all the means of production spells out disaster."

He agreed with Mr Mbeki that "if we do not redistribute wealth, no government will stand for any length of time". But he pointed out the "political reality" that there was just not enough wealth in the country to take from the haves and to give to the have-nots to make them satisfied.

Viljoen, ANC's Mbeki on Policy

*MB1010195791 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] policies on nationalization and the repayment of foreign loans have come under the spotlight at an international business conference in Frankfurt, Germany.

At a news conference afterwards, ANC International Affairs Secretary Thabo Mbeki explained controversial statements made by organization leaders regarding loan repayments and nationalization:

[Begin recording] [Mbeki] There's a whole series of economic things that you must decide, in terms of growth and structuring the economy, redistribution, all these issues. One of the questions we've got to discuss in that process is what do you do about the issue of this over-concentration of wealth in a few white hands in South Africa. You've got to

address that question. What do you do about it? And we are saying: One of the options we need to look at in the context of that discussion, is this particular option. I'm saying it's an option.

[South African Broadcasting Corporation Reporter Cliff Saunders] On the issue of reported ANC threats to renege on government loans, Mr. Mbeki explained that only new loans were at risk. A new democratic government, he said, may have to renegotiate loans made at this stage. Constitutional Development Minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen emphasized what he called the impeccable foundation of the South African economy. The problems of poverty, he said, would have to be addressed, but he disagreed with certain ANC attitudes and actions.

[Viljoen] Our interpretation, quite frankly, is that this complex of what we consider to be rather unfortunate statements on policy positions recently taken by the ANC is part of their effort to put maximum pressure on the government through mass action, but also through this kind of destabilizing statements, in order to strengthen their negotiating position in the negotiation process. [end recording]

DP Leader on ANC Remarks on Nationalization

*MB1010134091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] says the ANC's [African National Congress] remarks on nationalization and the possible repudiation of international loans is damaging its own people to gain short-term political advantage.

The leader of the DP, Dr. Zack de Beer, told the [Orange] Free State Congress of his party in Bloemfontein that the ANC should inform South Africa whether compensation will be paid when it talks about nationalization.

He said that if compensation were paid there had to be clarity about whether this money would come from the tax payer. If no compensation were paid it would amount to theft of private property.

Dr. de Beer said he would not be surprised if foreign investors took the ANC direct to the World Court in The Hague.

Dr. de Beer said that apart from compensation the question of the management of such companies was of major importance. He said politicians were not usually capable of running companies and normally made a mess of doing so. The proof of this lay in the almost total collapse of the communist world where all industries had been nationalized.

Mandela on Affirmative Action, Not 'Hand-Outs'

*MB1010193091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says a policy of affirmative action to redress inequalities in South Africa should not be a euphemism for hand-outs of the spoils of office.

In an address read on his behalf to a conference in Port Elizabeth, he declared himself in favor of such a policy but said it would have to be based on justice.

The point was made in Mr. Mandela's speech that affirmative action could be seen as an alternative to waiting for centuries for the market to eliminate the inequalities of apartheid.

He said the principal beneficiaries of affirmative action would be blacks, and particularly black women, the victims of multiple discrimination.

He emphasized, though, that this kind of action did not mean asking for hand-outs, neither did it mean demanding the same privileges for blacks as had been enjoyed by whites in the past.

One of the speakers at the conference, the director of the Norwegian Institute for Human rights, Mr. (As Bjorn Eider), conceded that affirmative action could be viewed as reverse discrimination, but he felt it was still justified:

[Begin (Eider) video recording] When there has been in the past systematic discrimination of some groups, it is not only justified, but even obligatory, to undertake special measures which may have an impact of a preference, but if it is taken solely for the purpose of creating equality in fact, and if it is not beyond what is necessary to achieve that purpose, it is fully in conformity with international human rights law. [end recording]

CP Says Land Partitioning 'Final Solution'

*MB1010204091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] The 10th of the 10th—in South African terms, Kruger Day—was celebrated countrywide today. Dr. Andries Treurnicht was the main speaker at a Conservative Party [CP] gathering in Vereeniging.

[Begin recording] [South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter Isabelle Oosthuizen] The Kruger Day festivities at the Vereeniging Show Grounds were dampened somewhat by rain, but the CP supporters nevertheless enjoyed their boer sport, sosaties [kabobs], and pancakes.

In his speech Dr. Treurnicht referred to the question of land, saying that those who accused whites of owning 87 percent of the country's agricultural land did not take into account the homelands, and the land that was being kept in trust for blacks. He said like black people, whites had historical rights to land, and after all other political

maneuvers have failed, the partitioning of land would be the final solution for South Africa.

[Treurnicht] I don't believe that the whole of South African can be redivided from the start, and I don't believe we can retain, literally, every square meter which historically belongs to us. But I also believe it is politically unwise to indicate now which parts of the country are to be sacrificed to satisfy black demands. [end recording] [passage omitted]

COSATU's Naidoo Views Need for Negotiations

*MB0910122191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 9 Oct 91 pp 1,2*

[Report by Alan Fine: "Stop the Rhetoric, Says COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Unions)"]

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] campaign over VAT [value-added tax] and its call for a national economic negotiating forum were designed to bring government to the negotiating table, not force it to give in to all the organisation's demands, general secretary Jay Naidoo said yesterday.

In an interview with BUSINESS DAY, Naidoo said COSATU wanted to halt the present exchange of slogans between itself and government. And he said it would be in business's interests to intervene with the authorities to convince them of the need for negotiation on these issues.

"The issue of dispute is fundamentally one of process" he said. He said the resolution of the Labour Relations Act issue and the peace accord had shown the importance of forums which had legitimacy and integrity in resolving disputes.

COSATU was seeking a similar structure to deal with manpower and broader economic issues. "We will then conduct negotiations the way we always do—dealing with real issues rather than rhetoric."

But government seemed to have forgotten the lesson learned from earlier, similar processes, and COSATU was unwilling to accept the unilateral imposition of economic restructuring schemes like VAT.

Naidoo said that had government properly negotiated the implementation of VAT, there were real possibilities of settlement on terms that would not have damaged the integrity of the system. COSATU's door remained open, he added.

Naidoo said the suggestion that economic issues be dealt with by a subcommittee of a multiparty conference was not acceptable, as this forum would be restricted to political parties and would therefore exclude two of the most important economic actors: organised business and labour.

COSATU was seeking a clear framework for economic negotiation. Such a structure would provide not only rights, but also impose constraints and responsibilities,

and COSATU was willing to be bound by these. Ground rules could include limits on mass mobilisation.

What was required was an economic reconstruction programme devised through negotiations involving all major players, and which bound those players.

Among the manpower issues COSATU was ready to negotiate were human resources development, literacy and job creation.

Naidoo said COSATU was conscious of the damage a drawn-out conflict could do to long-term economic prospects, and had taken this into consideration. However, he said: "We worry that unilateral NP [National Party] economic restructuring will do even more harm, so our campaign will continue until we have a resolution."

Some of Naidoo's views were implicitly supported by Frans Barker, chairman of the National Manpower Commission from which COSATU withdrew last week. He was speaking at a symposium on social contracts and SA's [South Africa's] economic future, arranged jointly by Wits [Witwatersrand] University's Centre for Policy Studies and the German Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

Barker said he believed COSATU's withdrawal might reflect its desire for a social contract. Unions and employers were ready to negotiate accords in various spheres. There was already agreement on labour law, and there was good potential in such spheres as job creation programmes, training, the reduction of inequalities and, in the longer term, possibly an incomes policy.

De Klerk Urged To Force Simelane Release

*MB1110055491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2216 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—The Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum has called on President F W de Klerk to use "decisive action" against President Lucas Mangope's administration to secure the release of a Bophuthatswana hunger striker, Johannes Simelane.

Simelane reportedly entered his 53rd day of his fast on Thursday in an attempt to pressurise authorities into freeing him in line with release conditions offered to South African political prisoners.

He had reportedly resumed medication after being transferred to Odi hospital, outside Pretoria.

Maref was commenting on Thursday's statement by the Bophuthatswana Justice Minister Mr Godfrey Mothibe on Simelane.

The minister said his government would not be blackmailed into bowing to the demands of any hunger striking prisoner. Simelane's conduct was not conducive to expediting a decision on his release, he said, adding the release of each prisoner would depend on his conduct in prison.

It had become clear Bophuthatswana authorities would not release Simelane and the other political prisoners

willingly. Maref said, adding it was equally clear the South African Government had not been prepared to use the powers at its disposal to secure their release.

"We would like to say to President de Klerk that decisive action is required now against the Mangope (President Lucas) administration in order to avoid the impending tragedy of Johannes' death."

Maref accused Mr Mothibe of a "blatant" attempt to discredit Simelane in his hunger strike by his comments.

Simelane is reportedly among more than a 100 political prisoners who are currently in jail in Bophuthatswana following the 1988 coup attempt against Mr Mangope's government.

Wife Claims Husband Member of 'Third Force'

*MB1010120591 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 8 Oct 91 p 12*

[Report by Fred de Lange: "Maritz Destabilised Black Groups for SADF [South African Defense Force]: Wife"]

[Text] Former Orde Boervolk [Order of the Boer Nation] hunger striker, Mr Adriaan Maritz, had been an active member of Military Intelligence since 1985, and had been involved in a special military unit with the task of destabilising Black political organisations, his wife, Karen, said in Pretoria yesterday.

She also said her husband was considering taking all the evidence he had to the ANC [African National Congress] because he had been "informed by the authorities that he would never be allowed to testify before a Commission of Inquiry" and because the security police were "deliberately starving him and his family".

Asked to comment on her claims, South African Defence Force [SADF] spokesman said the SADF had denied them on an earlier occasion. Mr Maritz was free to put his case and his evidence to the soon-to-be appointed commission into violence and intimidation.

Mrs Maritz said yesterday she had proof of Mr Maritz's involvement in Military Intelligence.

She said during 1987 he had been employed in a unit, similar to the CCB [Civil Corporative Bureau], tasked to destabilise Black political organisations.

She would not elaborate, but said her husband was considering making available to the ANC documents dealing with this unit.

"The unit is popularly known as the 'Third Force', although it has never been officially named. The commanding officer is a senior Defence Force officer and the unit is funded by the SADF," she said.

She said the section in which her husband had worked dealt mainly with spreading disinformation, although her husband had been aware of another section dealing exclusively with so-called "wet work".

This was an assassination squad consisting mainly of former members of the police.

During the initial period in which he worked for the Defence Force, he had received payment in the form of a salary. After 1987 and up to last year, when he was arrested, he had received his payments in cash in the bar of the Holiday Inn in Pretoria, she claimed.

"He has never been formally discharged from the unit and I guess he is still a member of it. The only difference is that he no longer gets paid by them," she said.

Mrs Maritz said up to now her husband had been under the impression that he would be able to give all his evidence to the specially appointed Commission of Inquiry into these matters.

"Now we have been informed that we will never be allowed to testify before that Commission. If you add to that the fact that the police have broken my husband's computer—our only means of support—and the fact that we do not even have money to buy food because of this, we have decided to come forward and reveal everything to the ANC," she said.

According to a quote Mr Maritz received from a well-known Pretoria computer firm, the computer had been damaged when the powercord was "intentionally pulled out while the computer was still switched on. The repairs to the computer—which Mr Maritz uses to write computer programmes for several businesses in South Africa—would cost about R[and]800.

Mrs Maritz said the security police had been informed of this, but refused to repair the computer.

"Because of this we are starving. There is no food in the house," she said.

The police yesterday said they were aware of Mr Maritz's problems with his computer and that the matter was receiving attention.

Mr Maritz, Mr Henry Martin and Dr Lood van Schalkwyk are due to appear in court later this month on several charges of murder, attempted murder and damage to property relating to two bomb explosions, in Pretoria and Durban, last year.

ANC: 7 Killed in Durban Political Clashes 10 Oct

*MB1110091291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0847 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Durban Oct 11 SAPA—An African National Congress [ANC] official on Friday said seven people were killed in Durban's Umlazi township in political clashes on Thursday night.

The report is unconfirmed.

ANC southern Natal regional secretary Mr S'bu Ndebele said seven ANC supporters were killed in Umlazi's Z Section overnight, but he could not supply further details.

Mr Ndebele said he was on his way to Umlazi on Friday morning to discuss the situation with police there.

A Durban SA [South African] Police spokesman said Umlazi was under the jurisdiction of the kwaZulu police who could not be reached for comment on Friday morning.

Umlazi's Z Section has been a flashpoint of Inkatha/ANC fighting over the past few weeks with ongoing attacks and retaliatory attacks.

ANC Condemns Bomb Attacks on Police Stations

*MB1010184091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1829 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 10 SAPA—Police are investigating a possible link between two bomb attacks on township police stations near Cape Town on Wednesday night and Thursday morning—attacks which were quickly condemned by the ANC [African National Congress].

In the first incident, a Soviet-made M26 hand-grenade was thrown at the Khayelitsha police station about 9.30 PM on Wednesday.

Police spokesman Captain Hendrik Opperman said it is believed the grenade, which blew a hole in the ground in the station yard but injured nobody, was lobbed from shacks on the south side of the station.

In the second attack, a police assistant at the Nyanga police station discovered a mini-limpet mine stuck to a window about 12.15 AM on Thursday.

The man raised the alarm and bomb-disposal experts were called in. They defused the device and removed it, Capt Opperman said.

Asked how somebody could gain access to the police station and plant a mine without being detected, Capt Opperman said there was plenty of pedestrian traffic in and out of the station.

"The person may have placed it while leaving the station or just before entering the charge office," he said.

Meanwhile, ANC spokeswoman Ms Rosie Campbell said Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)], the military wing of the ANC, was "certainly not involved in any way" as it was abiding by the suspension of the armed struggle.

"The ANC definitely condemns those kinds of actions," she said.

"The ANC will stick to procedures in terms of the National Peace Accord."

Police Issue Official Unrest Report for 10 Oct

*MB1110064891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0624 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 11 SAPA—Following is the police unrest report for the past 24 hours ending Thursday midnight.

At Katlehong (Germiston) police found a burnt out minibus with six charred bodies. The driver and an unknown person were found seriously wounded in the veld near the scene with stab and bullet wounds.

At Kanana (Orkney) a group threw stones at a member of the SA [South African] Police. Tearsmoke was used to disperse the group. The persons regrouped and again threw stones at a policeman. The members fired a number of rounds. Two policeman and a man were injured. A man was arrested.

At Dube hostel (Soweto) a policeman was injured when an unknown gunman fired a round at his vehicle.

ANC PWV Chairman Pledges To Stop Violence

*MB1010151691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1456 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—A commander of the African National Congress' [ANC] military wing was elected chairman of the organisation's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region on Thursday.

Thirty-eight-year-old Tokyo Sexwale, with 189 votes, beat two other contestants in the secret ballot. About 200 voting delegates from 90 branches in the region cast their votes.

The elections for the Regional Executive Committee [REC] marked the end of the ANC PWV regional conference.

Activist Barbara Hogan retained her position as secretary of the ANC's biggest region.

Addressing a news conference after the elections for 20 REC positions, Mr Sexwale pledged to work towards the eradication of violence.

"Our task is to redouble our efforts in terms of the peace accord," said Mr Sexwale, a senior member of the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)]. Mr Sexwale was special projects coordinator in the region.

He pledged also to rally "as many people on our side, to identify with the ANC".

Mr Cassim Saloojee was elected treasurer, Mr Mathole Motshega deputy chairman and Mr Bavumile Vilakazi deputy secretary.

A total of 61 candidates stood for the positions.

Regional spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the names of the 15 other office bearers would be announced later.

Phalaborwa Consumer Boycott Demands 'Wide-Ranging'

*MB1010161491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1549 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] Phalaborwa Oct 10 SAPA—All white-owned businesses in Phalaborwa in the northern Transvaal will be boycotted from Friday, the Phalaborwa Consumer Boycott Committee announced on Thursday.

The boycott committee's demands are wide-ranging and include the disbanding of a SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] camp in the area, the removal of SADF members from the townships, recognition of trade unions and a minimum R[and]750 monthly wage for all domestic workers.

"Despite changes that are sweeping the country and the world, Phalaborwa still remains one of the most conservative towns," the committee said in a statement.

"This can be seen by the continuous denial of free activity by the authorities and the general harassment of our people in the area."

The boycott has been endorsed by, among others, the African National Congress [ANC], SA Communist Party, Azanian People's Organisation, ANC Women's League, ANC Youth League and Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Minister de Beer on National Education Problems

*MB1010074491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0036 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 9 SAPA—The government has over the past 18 months taken many positive steps which present proof of its willingness to address the problems in black education and education in general, says Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer.

In a statement on Wednesday reacting to demands by the SA [South African] Democratic Teachers' Union [SADTU] in August, Mr de Beer said millions of rands had been provided for the construction of additional schools and classrooms, as well as the establishment of additional teaching posts and the alleviation of the shortage of textbooks.

Furthermore, various forums had been established to seek solutions to educational problems.

But pupils unnecessarily lost valuable learning time due to the actions of SADTU, said Dr de Beer, and the negative effects of this action would definitely be reflected in the end of the year results.

Dr de Beer urged all teachers, and specifically SADTU members, to utilise the available resources, teaching time and opportunities to the optimum for the rest of 1991.

"Right now teachers and concerned groups should do everything in their power to further the interests of the pupils. Only by giving their all, will they be able to ensure that the pupils will not be the losers."

In reply to an accusation on government policies, structures and the education system, Dr de Beer said there was no law prescribing the racial composition of any teachers organisations.

The SADTU had accused the government of choosing to meet teachers' organisations who intended forming federations, which was perceived as a preference for retaining racially-based organisations and a rejection of a unitary, non-racial teachers' union.

Dr de Beer said State President F W de Klerk had discussed the principle of setting up a broad forum to discuss the future education system with a group of recognised teachers' associations. But the SADTU accusation that the department had refused to recognise associations of parents, teachers and pupils was "not quite true".

Dr de Beer emphasised that the existing education system would have to form part of the constitutional negotiations.

He indicated the SADTU's demand to "re-assess" the racist image of education had already been addressed by Mr de Klerk in that he had committed himself to a non-discriminatory education system, which would offer equal opportunities to all.

Dr de Beer said the SADTU could become a recognised organisation if it complied with the legal requirements to become recognised.

"This type of recognition means that the organisation concerned may obtain representation on the minister of national education's advisory bodies, and participate in the process of policy development." However, he added that recognition by one or more of the ministers of departments of state responsible for education was a prerequisite for recognition by the minister of national education in terms of Act 76 of 1984.

Negotiations between the Department of Education and Training and SADTU concerning the latter's recognition by the minister of education and training were underway, according to Dr de Beer.

SADTU Urges 'Culture of Learning'

*MB1110060291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2342 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 10 SAPA—The president of the SA [South African] Democratic Teachers Union (SADTU), Mr Shepherd Mdaldlana, on Thursday issued a fresh call for pupils and teachers to reimpose a culture of learning to prevent further catastrophes in black education.

Mr Mdaldlana's appeal was made in his presidential address at the first national congress in Johannesburg of the fledgling teachers' union.

"We have to set exemplary models to our communities and schools. The culture of learning is gone. We must bring it back," he urged about 700 delegates and observers at the congress.

Mr Mdaldlana blamed the South African Government for the crisis in black education, charging its attempts to normalise schooling had failed.

"We, instead, must make sure that our school children go to school to learn and we go to school as teachers to teach. Teaching is our work. Let us teach," he exhorted the gathering.

The president, who made it clear he would not seek re-election, also slammed certain "undemocratic" elements in the union. He blamed them for damaging the image of the union.

SADTU members were recently responsible for a wave of chalk-down actions by hundreds of teachers in various parts of the country.

Ministry Denies Botha Given 'Frosty' Reception

*MB1110085891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0828 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 11 SAPA—A news report alleging that Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was given a frosty reception in New Zealand was not an accurate reflection of the visit "as a whole", said a statement released by the Foreign Affairs Department on Friday.

The statement said the report was regrettable.

Mr Botha met his New Zealand counterpart Don McKinnon, opposition leader Mike Moore and various members of parliamentary committees during his visit and issues discussed included the constitutional process and reform in South Africa and bilateral relations.

"Both foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with their discussions."

However, Mr Botha expressed his concern about the lack of information on developments in South Africa particularly in the ranks of the official opposition in New Zealand.

The statement said Mr Botha was pleased with his reception by the New Zealand public and it augured well for future South African/New Zealand relations.

Angola

People's Assembly Session Approves Laws; Closes

Collective Bargaining Law Approved

MB0910135891 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1935 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] Luanda, 8 Oct ANGOP—The Draft Law on the Right of Collective Bargaining, which had been submitted to the 10th People's Assembly Session on Monday [7 October], has been approved with some amendments.

Diogo de Jesus, minister of labor and social security, who introduced the draft law, said that with the approval of the document conditions have been created to prevent strikes, and to come to an agreement during labor disputes.

The Law on the Right of Collective Bargaining regulates the use of the right of collective bargaining, and the way in which disputes resulting from the signing or review of labor contracts can be resolved.

The law states that trade unions, which are signatory to the law, and workers who are covered by collective labor contracts, should abstain from adopting any attitude, including strikes, which might violate the law.

The law is applicable to private enterprise, joint ventures, cooperatives, and all state enterprises employing more than 20 workers.

Mining, Other Laws Approved

MB0910120691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly will today hear reports from the Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security, and Organs of People's Power commissions.

Yesterday, the supreme organ of state power in Angola approved the Law on Geological and Mining Activities. The Angolan State will create a mining development fund for medium- and small-scale research activities. The fund will also serve to promote activities that will replace mining operations once deposits have been depleted.

That is stated in the Law on Geological and Mining Activities which has been approved by the People's Assembly.

As of now, Angolans and foreigners may take part in operational and research operations in the field of geology and mines.

The Draft Law on General Inspection of State Administration has not been approved. The deputies referred the draft law to the Judicial and Constitutional Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly for redrafting.

The People's Assembly also approved other laws, including the Regulations of the People's Assembly, the adoption of

Angolan youth Lazaro de Jesus Camucu by a French couple, and the Law on Police Ranks and Insignia.

The People's Assembly ratified three draft resolutions on Angola's adherence to the International Committee on Migration, to the Accord on Economic, Social, Cultural, Political, and Civic Rights, and to the document establishing a Cooperation Center for Training, and Agrarian Research in Southern Africa. [passage omitted]

Military Situation Discussed

MB1010134691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The 10th People's Assembly session today centered its discussions on the military situation in the country, particularly the situation in Cabinda, the confinement of troops, as well as the reintegration into society and the training of demobilized troops. The deputies heard the report on the military situation with particular interest and raised a number of questions.

Deputy Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, People's Assembly coordinator of the Defense, Security, and Internal Order Commission, discussed the military situation in an interview with the Radio Nacional. He began by discussing the confinement of troops.

[Pedale] "As we have always pointed out at the the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] level, the confinement of troops is progressing well. We are still experiencing a number of difficulties, however, inasmuch as our troops are sent to areas lacking adequate conditions for their stay and confinement."

Deputy Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale revealed that troops in Cabinda have not yet begun to be confined.

[Pedale] "Obviously, the situation in Cabinda is very [words indistinct]. Cabinda is experiencing a difficult period, inasmuch as small groups of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave continue to carry out minor actions as they have always done. Accordingly, our troops have not yet been confined there because we still need to resolve some of the issues connected with this situation."

There are equally problems and incidents taking place almost throughout the country. The deputies were briefed on them.

[Pedale] "It is obvious that in a process like this one, there are always problems. In a number of provinces, there are problems often caused by soldiers belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. We have tried to explain however that measures are being taken by the CCPM organs, notably the Joint Verification and Control Commission and the General Staffs of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, for necessary actions aimed at controlling the behavior of UNITA soldiers."

Assembly Session Ends 9 Oct

*MB1010113791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Oct 91*

[Report from the Palace of Congresses by correspondent Pedro Correia]

[Text] The 10th People's Assembly session which began last Monday [7 October] concluded at 1940 [1840 GMT] today.

The meeting examined the Government Plan of Action and approved the 1991 Revised Plan. It also examined the political and military situation, particularly the confinement of troops, conflicts between troops throughout the country, and military actions in Cabinda.

Having examined the country's economic situation, the session concluded that the process of reforms is irreversible. The People's Assembly also concluded that the difficulties experienced, within the framework of the Government Plan of Action, must be overcome by December this year.

The meeting learned that the country has already obtained some lines of credit which it is using to obtain raw materials and consumer goods.

The People's Assembly noted that the uncurbed strikes do not help us to resolve the problems facing the nation and our workers. The session learned that special supplies will be abolished soon. The meeting also learned that some products have already begun to arrive in the country to provide supplies to the people.

It was learned at the meeting that the next devaluation of the new kwanza will be minor, inasmuch as the government does not want to further worsen the life of those less fortunate.

On the military field, the People's Assembly decided that there is an urgent need to conclude the confinement of troops in order to bring about tranquillity and put an end to the acts of indiscipline observed almost throughout the country.

The situation experienced in Cabinda, particularly armed activity, is being followed closely by the country's supreme leadership. The province will be accorded greater autonomy with a view toward ending once and for all some of the problems existing there.

Through contacts with different circles, the president of the Republic has been trying to obtain autonomy proposals for the province, which could be enshrined in the Constitution.

The 10th People's Assembly session approved a series of legal documents, including the following: the Law on the Right to Collective Bargaining; Law on Industrial Property; Law on Preventive Detention as well as on Investigation, Search, and Arrests; Law on Geological and Mining Activities; Law on General Inspection of State Administration; and Law on Police Ranks and Insignia.

During this afternoon's session, the People's Assembly centered discussions on a report from the Foreign Affairs Commission.

The session learned that relations between the Foreign Ministry and some of our embassies have not always been good. In some cases, guidelines have not been followed through. Accordingly, the foreign minister said that under present conditions, he is unable to resolve some of the problems facing the embassies.

Also on foreign affairs, the president of the Republic has already convened a seminar that will be attended by all the heads of diplomatic missions of the People's Republic of Angola.

In conclusion, Andre Capacho became a full member of the People's Assembly, while Andre Passy and Angelo Alfredo became members of the People's Assembly Standing Commission.

UN Aid Arrives for MPLA, UNITA Troops

*MB1010122891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] The aid which Angola requested from the United Nations has already begun to arrive in the country.

The aid, destined for 250,000 government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops in confinement areas, is made up of food, tents, and domestic utensils.

The aid, valued at \$27.3 million and totalling 22,000 tonnes, will be for a six-month period.

For the smooth running of the operation, the government has made trucks available to the World Food Program to transport the commodities to different confinement areas.

The truck convoys will depart from different corners of the country, while aircraft will be used in areas with difficult road access.

Supplies Distributed in Lobito

*MB1110095591 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Text] Troops belonging to the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lobito, Benguela Province, began to receive logistical supplies yesterday.

The first vehicle convoys left Lobito City yesterday for Culango and Chingongo where government and UNITA troops are confined. They were carrying corn, beans, cooking oil, emergency food rations, salt, and dried fish.

World Food Program Logistical Officer Jack Fainan told Radio Nacional that other convoys, carrying logistical supplies, will leave Lobito City tomorrow for Chingongo, Uacucungo, Andulo, Nharea, and Cambandua tomorrow.

Lobito Community Service Workers End Strike

*MB1010193891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] Community service workers in Lobito, Benguela Province, have resumed work after the authorities agreed to satisfy their main demand—food supply.

Lobito District Commissioner Jose Manuel Morreno, who inaugurated a food supply store yesterday, after a meeting with the workers, said the district government will do all it can to ensure the workers receive food supplies to enable them adjust to the present living conditions. [passage omitted]

Official Protests Refugees' Repatriation Delay

*MB1010175691 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 10 Oct 91*

[Announcer-read Coulson report; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Angola has accused the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] of dragging its heels over the return of some 3,000 Angolans currently in camps in Zaire and Zambia. Angola wants the refugees back in time for next year's elections.

The complaint has been outlined in a letter to the high commissioner, Mrs. Ogata, which was delivered yesterday by the Angolan secretary of state, Mrs. Rodeth dos Santos, as Anita Coulson reports in this telex from the Angolan capital, Luanda.

[Announcer] Mrs. Dos Santos is reportedly furious because in the four months since the end of the civil war, the UNHCR has taken no action to prepare for the return of the refugees from camps in Zaire and Zambia.

Mrs. Dos Santos went to address the UNHCR executive in Geneva this week to appeal to them to abide by normal procedures and draw up plan for the repatriation of refugees in time for next September's free elections.

The BBC has learned that Mrs. Dos Santos was also carrying a blistering letter for the High Commissioner for Refugees Mrs. Ogata. The letter pulls no punches in attributing blame to UNHCR officials in Geneva for unfulfilled promises and heel dragging.

It says: We are disappointed that four months on, there has been a total absence of follow-up by the UNHCR. The letter details how since July, UNHCR headquarters has failed to acknowledge or reply to successive Angolan Government communication, including an appeal for emergency food for 5,000 starving Angolans at a refugee camp in Zambia where over 200 deaths have been reported.

POW Release, UNITA Official's Death Viewed

*MB1010140091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Oct 91*

[Report on statement by Colonel Fernando da Piedade Nando, government spokesman on the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, in Luanda on 9 October]

[Text] The government side on the CCPM reaffirmed its readiness to release all prisoners of war at once, and simultaneously.

[Begin Nando recording] Well, we have already said publicly—indeed we have informed the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, delegation on the CCPM—that we would not like to hold another CCPM meeting that would center on the release of prisoners of war. Regardless of the response that we shall get, the government is ready to assume its responsibilities so that in the next few days, we may once and for all resolve this issue. If UNITA welcomes the idea however, we think we can resolve the issue next week. [end recording]

At the end of the 18th CCPM plenary session, Col. Fernando da Piedade Nando described the recent UNITA communique that blamed the government for the death of its deputy secretary general, as inopportune and senseless.

[Begin Nando recording] Any statement, blaming one of the sides at this moment, is unfounded. We are aware of the communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. This communique is inopportune and senseless, because during the last CCPM meeting held on [date indistinct] October and attended by senior officials from the FALA general staff, the two sides issued a joint communique. The communique condemned the act, considering it to be antipeace.

The two sides publicly said that the people responsible for this act should be found and brought to book. It was decided that senior officials of the Joint Verification and Control Commission should visit Malange Province to investigate the matter. [end recording]

Details of Makanga Death

*MB1110122891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Information received from Malange Province reveals that UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Colonel Pedro Makanga admitted at a family meeting that he was responsible for the deaths of many people during the war a few days before his death. It is thought that he could have been killed by people who wanted to settle differences.

On his way to Luanda, Pedro Makanga was surrounded by 10 armed men when he stopped his vehicle to remove a tree trunk from the road on the outskirts of Cacuzo.

His two bodyguards fled on seeing the armed men and a few minutes thereafter shots were heard.

The bodyguards say they were unable to identify any of the 10 armed men.

Officials on State Companies' Reorganization

MB1110113891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Excerpts] All companies involved in the production of people's basic needs will be given priority in the first phase of reorganizing state companies.

Dr. Manuel Duque, State Companies' Reorganization Office director, said in Luanda today that more than 60 companies have been selected for the first reorganization phase in the fields of agriculture, industry, and fisheries. [passage omitted]

In turn, Maria Luiza Abrante, foreign investment office director, said her office this year received more than 10 applications from investors. Five of them have already been approved by the Council of Ministers' Standing Commission.

Development Fund Office To Be Established

MB1010190691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The State Secretariat for Housing will create a Development Fund Office which will receive money collected from the sale of houses. The Consultative Council of the State Secretariat for Housing has said that before the establishment of this office, a special account will be opened to deposit money obtained from rents and the sale of houses, both in national and foreign currency. [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Constitutional Commission To Meet 14 Oct

MB1010152491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Maseru Oct 10 SAPA—The 22-member elected Lesotho Constitutional Commission will hold its first meeting in Maseru on Monday [14 October].

The commission has been charged with the duty of collecting public opinion on the Lesotho 1966 Constitution as amended by the National Constituent Assembly, in preparations for the country's return to democratic rule next year.

The multi-party Constitutional Commission, approved by the Constituent Assembly at a special meeting last month, includes representatives from the Basotholand Congress Party, Basotholand National Party, Communist Party, as well as the National Constituent Assembly President Dr J.T. Kolane, and Attorney-General Kelebone Maope.

Lesotho ruling council chairman Maj-Gen Phisoana Ramaema reassured the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday that his military government was committed to return the mountain kingdom to civilian rule by 1992.

Mozambique

Report on Chissano Attendance at Malta Peace Talks

Criticizes Renamo in Address

MB0910122791 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Reports just in from La Valletta, the capital of Malta, said that President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano this morning addressed the Fifth International Peace Conference being held in that city.

Speaking on behalf of the southern hemisphere leaders, Joaquim Chissano used harsh language against Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. He said that group is indifferent to the suffering of the Mozambican people in view of the war it has been waging for several years now. The Mozambican head of state said that while peace is nearby, Renamo wants at all costs to impose an increasingly unbearable situation on the people in order to bring them to their knees, and to plunge them into suffering.

In a 23-page speech, Chissano discussed the Mozambican peace process taking place in Rome, the Italian capital. [passage omitted]

In Malta, President Chissano lunched with Dom Matteo Zuppi of the Santo Egidio Order. He also met for some 30 minutes with the Italian prime minister with whom he discussed the Mozambican peace process in the Republic of Mozambique, among other issues.

Chissano Returns 10 Oct

MB1010173491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo today after attending the Fifth International Peace Conference due to end in La Valletta, Malta, today.

On his return to Maputo, President Joaquim Chissano stopped over in Cairo, Egypt; and in Entebbe, Uganda. In Cairo, the Mozambican leader was received by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Butrus Ghali and in Entebbe by his Ugandan counterpart Yoweri Museveni. [passage omitted]

Chissano told the 600 political and religious leaders present at the conference that Renamo wants at all costs to impose an increasingly unbearable situation on the Mozambican people in order to completely bring them to their knees.

Deputy Minister Addresses Environment Conference

MB1010204491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Deputy Agriculture Minister Paulo Zucula said in Maputo today that more than half of our country's arid and semiarid regions face the risk of desertification because of agricultural activity.

He said that if we continue with the present agricultural activity, half of our natural dense forests will be completely destroyed by the beginning of 21st century.

Paulo Zucula was addressing the ongoing National Conference on Environment and Development in Maputo this morning.

Press Moves 'Further Away' From Government

MB1010115191 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Oct 91 p 9

[By Ken Vernon: "Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Eases Iron Grip on Press"]

[Text] The rich mahogany and ebony tones in Benjamin Faduco's colonial-style office seem an unlikely setting for a revolution, and the man himself an unlikely revolutionary.

But as editor-in-chief of NOTICIAS and DOMINGO, Mozambique's two major newspapers, he is at the forefront of a revolution slowly crafting a free and independent press for a country long used to state-controlled papers.

Ironically, the latest increment in this slow revolution has been the nationalisation of the company controlling Mr Faduco's papers.

Abandoned by its owners at independence in 1975, the company has had to be nationalised to rationalise ownership before privatisation.

"Just how the government plans to relinquish control is debatable. While at the moment NOTICIAS is not the voice of the government, it is very close to the government," Mr Faduco says.

"But the final decision on whether to print or not rests entirely with me, not the Department of Information."

The press revolution has come about in the wake of political reforms towards a multiparty democracy. Freedom of the press is guaranteed in the new reformist constitution, and laws have recently been promulgated giving substance to that guarantee.

This year the country's first independent paper, ECONOMEA, a financial weekly, was established, and more are thought to be in the pipeline.

Like all editors of NOTICIAS since 1975, Mr Faduco was appointed by the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government, but speaking before the recent nationalisation move, he expressed the hope that the

paper would soon be independent and "move even further away from both government and party".

Freedom has brought in its wake both problems and opportunities.

"A major problem is that because of the nature of the press in the past, we have few experienced journalists. The changes mean that now staff are more enthusiastic, but training is a problem."

Mr Faduco has also been at the forefront of other major changes, introducing cash bonuses as up to a month's salary for the "story of the month", and rewarding productive reporters with motorcycles.

Such "revolutionary" actions in a still largely regimented economy have proved to be major incentives.

The political and economic reforms have allowed NOTICIAS to increase its advertising volume dramatically, making the paper financially independent, except for a government subsidy on newsprint.

For the first time since independence, Mozambicans have been able to read reports critical of the government, including exposes of corruption in high places. But Mr Faduco, cautions that "the new freedom means papers can now print anything...but have to be responsible for what they print".

Namibia

Queen Elizabeth Concludes Visit, Departs

MB1010143491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Windhoek Oct 10 SAPA—Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, are due to arrive in Zimbabwe on Thursday afternoon after completing a three-day state visit to Namibia, the newest member of the Commonwealth. [passage omitted]

At 1.30 PM, following a colourful airport ceremony, the Queen jetted out for Harare, where she is to attend this month's Commonwealth Heads of Government Summit in the Zimbabwe capital.

It will be the Queen's first visit to Zimbabwe since independence in 1980. She last visited Zimbabwe, then Rhodesia, in 1947 during a royal tour of southern Africa.

Nujoma: Visit 'Successful'

MB1110075091 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] President Sam Nujoma says Queen Elizabeth's visit to Namibia helped to consolidate democracy in the country and contributed towards the strengthening of ties between Namibia and Britain.

The president told the NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation], after the monarch's visit, that the possibility existed for increased trade and cooperation between the two countries. He said apart from existing aid that Britain is [word indistinct] for Namibian Defense and Police Forces, British Universities could supply lecturers to the future National University once it was established. President Nujoma said the visit of Queen Elizabeth was successful, and the possibility existed that the British Monarch could again visit Namibia when the country got the opportunity to host a Commonwealth heads of state summit.

Zimbabwe

Queen Elizabeth Arrives in Harare 10 Oct

MB1010163091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1622 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Harare Oct 10 SAPA—Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived in Harare on Thursday to lend her traditional presence to next week's Commonwealth summit in the city.

A stiff high veld breeze whipped the vivid, pink-dominated mid-length floral dress around her, and she had to hang on to her broad-brimmed, pink hat as she stood on the dias with Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe—both of them almost the same height—for the traditional exchange of anthems.

It was a subdued welcome for the British monarch, who first visited the then-Rhodesia while still a young princess with her father, the late King George VI.

The enthusiasm of the traditional African welcome of cowhide drums, jitterbugging teenage dancers and burly women draped with cloths printed with President Mugabe's visage and singing "Kwin auya" (the Queen has come, in Shona), did not seem to match the arrival of the likes of ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela nor of Pope John Paul II.

The road from the airport featured only a few knots of people, mostly whites with deck chairs and thermos flasks, while on the outskirts of the city centre the throngs of people appeared more interested in ensuring they reached home after rush-hour, and stood their ground in the hundreds-long bus queues.

The situation changed sharply once she and the open Rolls Royce she travelled in reached the centre of the city, and thousands of people crowded the streets to catch a glimpse of her.

She and her husband, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, are to spend nine days in Zimbabwe on a busy

schedule that takes them to the southern town of Masvingo, the western city of Bulawayo and a private visit to the Zambezi valley before the start of the Commonwealth summit.

The Queen takes no part in the summit, as it is beyond her non-political role as head of state and symbolic head of the Commonwealth, but she will entertain the 50 leaders, and hold up to 30 minutes of private conversation with each of them.

Remarks on S. Africa at State Banquet

MB1010201091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1936 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Harare Oct 10 SAPA—Britain's Queen Elizabeth on Thursday night took a step away from royal tradition and dipped into politics, urging leaders of the Commonwealth to give South Africa "every encouragement" on its path to a democratic, non-racial constitution.

Speaking at a state banquet shortly after her arrival in Harare, the Queen warned that the next few years "will not be easy" for Africa, especially South Africa. But, she added, "contemporary history is showing us daily that good government and equality of opportunity can overcome differences of race, culture or religion".

She was praying, she said, that "the process of positive change underway in South Africa may be successfully continued," and then went on to say she was "sure" the leaders at next week's Commonwealth summit in Harare "will certainly do their best...to give every encouragement".

Observers say the Queen is closely following British Foreign Office policy, which regards sanctions as no longer of any use in persuading Pretoria to carry on along the road to change, and that instead President F.W. de Klerk should be rewarded for each move he makes towards the establishment of a democratic South Africa. That the Queen should have adopted this view is regarded as highly unusual, as the traditions of British royalty demand that she remain aloof from political issues.

But it is the second time she broke with tradition on her southern Africa trip, and her remark on Thursday night about "good government" was seen as an echo of her urging in Windhoek on Tuesday to African governments to become accountable to their people, another line being stressed strongly by the British in their preparations for the summit.

Although Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, the Queen's host and chairman of the summit, has clearly softened his previously hardline stance on South Africa, observers say the Queen's remarks were likely to cause controversy as several members of the Commonwealth "club" still believe sanctions should remain in force until Pretoria was seen to be "irreversibly" committed to democratic change.

Guinea

New Opposition Political Party Founded in Paris

AB1110105091 Paris AFP in French 1129 GMT
10 Oct 91

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct (AFP)—A new Guinean opposition party, the Democratic Rally of Guinean Builders, RDBG, has just been founded in Paris, the party's general secretary, Lancine Camara, announced today in a communique.

According to the RDBG statutes, the main objectives of the movement, which "is based in Conakry," are "to establish the institutional and constitutional bases for a modern state, safeguard the country's cultural identity, and strengthen the foundations of national unity by struggling vigorously against tribalism and ethnocentrism."

For Lancine Camara, who is a reporter and writer, it is "only a multiparty system that will help to consolidate national unity, and help Guinea to overcome more than 30 years of economic and cultural backwardness."

Mali

Cabinet Sets 8 Dec for Municipal Elections

AB1110111091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The cabinet held its ordinary session at the Koulouba Palace meeting room today under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People and head of state. Abdouramane Toure has the report:

[Toure] After examining items on the agenda, the cabinet made the following decisions:

Concerning legislative and regulatory measures at the Ministry of Budget, the cabinet adopted a draft ordinance on the amendment of Bill No.90/114 ANTRN [expansion unknown] of 31 December 1990 relating to the adoption of the 1991 state budget. Following the March events, the review of the state budget became a necessity. The 9 September budgetary meeting was held to that effect. The state budget thus amended ensured greater control of government expenditure in line with efforts to reduce the budget deficit from 5,845,000 to 5,049,000 CFA Francs. [passage omitted]

Concerning the State Secretariat to the prime minister for institutional reforms and decentralization, the cabinet adopted a draft decree on the summoning of the electoral college for the referendum on the Constitution. In this regard, the cabinet appealed to the Malian people as a whole to take an active part in the adoption of the draft Constitution which will mark the birth of the Third Republic.

The cabinet also adopted a draft decree setting the date for municipal elections which will be Sunday, 8 December. The number of municipal councillors was increased from 650 to 751. This increase will make it possible to extend democracy with the double objective of cutting down the size of the central government, and empowering grass-roots communities. [passage omitted]

Togo

Reportage on Ongoing Unrest, Developments

Army Command 'Grumbling'

AB1010172091 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT
10 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Lome, Oct 10 (AFP)—Togo's army command was grumbling Thursday [10 October] over "injust attacks" by the civilian transitional government implicating officers for their alleged role in army mutinies October 1 and 8, sources close to the military said. [passage omitted]

The sources told AFP Thursday that most of Togo's military hierarchy considered that the government's accusations amounted to a "propaganda move" which stirred up feelings of "discontent and revolt." Army commanders believe Koffigoh's government wants to present the army as a force standing opposed to Togo's moves toward democracy.

According to the sources, the officers refuse to be "scapegoats" for the government in the current predicament which Koffigoh appears unable to sort out.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who had most of his powers transferred to Koffigoh at a national conference in August after 24 years of hardline military rule, has refused to comment on the prime minister's remarks and was busy Thursday trying to quiet things down, a member of his staff said.

Sources close to the government said Koffigoh's decisions Wednesday in accusing army officers of involvement in the recent unrest were not meant to "provoke the soldiers."

They admitted, however, that the government's resolve to bring implicated soldiers to justice showed that the prime minister would not bow to "blackmail" and would take "energetic measures" to restore order. [passage omitted]

Eyadema Said Behind Disturbances

AB1010222091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 10 Oct 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Togolese capital Lome is still tense after clashes between demonstrators and soldiers. The trouble blew up again on Tuesday [8 October] after an attempt

by rebel soldiers to kidnap the interim prime minister, Kokou Koffigoh. Relations with the army have been extremely tense ever since the interim government was set up by the national conference which sought to limit the army's influence in Togo, as part of their democratic reforms. Indeed, things have got so bad that the High Council of state has been talking of getting outside military help to tame Togo's army.

On the phone to Lome, Elizabeth Ohene asked Claude Ameganvi, a member of the High Council of state, whether they have not simply pushed the army too far:

[Begin recording] [Ameganvi] No, this is not the point. The point is absolutely simple. The basic problem is that the president of the Republic, Etienne Gnassingbe Eyadema, does not want the transitional institutions to take place.

[Ohene] Are you saying that it is President Eyadema that has been behind all the problems?

[Ameganvi] It is him. It is obvious and clear for everybody that it is him who is behind them. Well, he is making some tricks saying that, well, it is not directly him but the event that happened on 1 October clearly [words indistinct] some members of his family.

[Ohene] Right now, Mr. Ameganvi, what is the High Council of State proposing that (?happened)? Obviously, you cannot go on like this.

[Ameganvi] Yes, the day before yesterday, we had a session and we demanded the intervention of foreign armed forces to help us to maintain and go forward on the way of our democracy.

[Ohene] Where do you want the foreign forces from? Which country in particular do you want them from?

[Ameganvi] Well, I cannot tell that more precisely on this, but the decision which had been taken is that some African foreign forces should be taking place and some European countries forces, too. [sentence as heard]

[Ohene] But do you think this will be popular with the Togolese there? They will be in their own country and you want foreign troops to come in and be bossing them around?

[Ameganvi] The issue is the following: Eyadema and his regime have spent the time accumulating weapons and weapons, and tucking them not only in the barracks, but in private houses all over the country and actually, we do

not know the real amount of those weapons that have been tucked everywhere in the country.

[Ohene] With such a scenario, if you then bring in foreign troops, is it not that a recipe for total disaster in your country?

[Ameganvi] No, we do not think it that way, because to face this army, who is killing daily, we need, I mean, arms, but our people do not have arms now. So, we just want some help from friends to make Eyadema's army know, I mean some elements in them, that we are determined to go on the way of democracy. Otherwise, they will go on killing people.

[Ohene] Does that mean that you want the entire Togolese army disbanded? Is that what you are aiming at?

[Ameganvi] No, the thing is that some of the elements inside the army are faithful to the new institutions, right. But those people and those persons do not have the command inside the army. So, it is still Eyadema and the persons behind him that still rule this army. If you can find a better way to solve this problem, we should take it as well. [end recording]

Inquiry To Identify Officers

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[Text] [Announcer] The transitional government in Togo has decided to prosecute the officers implicated in the recent troubles in the country. On the line is Nicolas Lawson, advisor to the Togolese Prime Minister.

Who will be charged with identifying the people responsible for the various aggressive actions carried out recently?

[Lawson] The Chief of Staff of the Togolese Armed Forces is charged with carrying out inquiries to find these senior officers who are implicated in aggressive actions on 1 and 8 October.

[Announcer] How have you been able to identify these people? Have you been able to name them? Do you know who is behind those events?

[Lawson] No, and as the government's communique says, a letter has been sent to the Keeper of the Seals and Justice Minister and he should open an inquiry, a judicial procedure, against all the authors of these aggressive actions. So from the moment when he opens this judicial procedure the inquiry can follow its course and the officers implicated [words indistinct].

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